

# Winter Wheat and Rye Seedings



National  
Agricultural  
Statistics  
Service  
Fact Finding  
for Agriculture

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural  
Statistics  
Board

Washington, D.C.

RELEASED: January 13, 1989  
3:00 P.M. ET

## HIGHLIGHTS

WINTER WHEAT seedings for 1989 are estimated at 54.5 million acres, up 12 per-  
cent from 1988.

RYE area seeded for all purposes is placed at 2.22 million acres, down 9 per-  
cent from 1988.

### WINTER WHEAT AND RYE SEEDINGS UNITED STATES SUMMARY (DOMESTIC UNITS)

ITEM	AREA SEEDED CROP OF			AREA SEEDED AS % OF PREVIOUS YEAR CROP OF		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
	1,000 ACRES			PERCENT		
WINTER WHEAT	48,811	48,800	54,456	90.45	99.98	111.59
RYE	2,498	2,444	2,217	104.78	97.84	90.71

### UNITED STATES SUMMARY (METRIC UNITS)

ITEM	AREA SEEDED CROP OF			AREA SEEDED AS % OF PREVIOUS YEAR CROP OF		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
	HECTARES			PERCENT		
WINTER WHEAT	19,753,320	19,748,870	22,037,800	90.45	99.98	111.59
RYE	1,010,920	989,060	897,200	104.78	97.84	90.71

APPROVED:

*Richard E. Lyng*

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WINTER WHEAT: Seeded area for 1989 is placed at 54.5 million acres, up 12 percent from 1988. All States increased acreage from 1988 except Arizona, the Dakotas, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, and Wyoming. New Mexico and Tennessee are unchanged.

Seeding of this year's crop kicked off in August in several States. Nearly 2 percent of the crop was seeded by September 1. Progress moved along by varying degrees, reaching about 97 percent as of December 1. By mid-December, seeding was finished except for parts of the Southeast, Arizona, and California.

Seeding was virtually complete by October 30 in Idaho. Extreme dryness slowed Oregon seeding through October, particularly in the eastern counties. November rains improved moisture conditions and stands now rate mostly good. Limited growth in some late planted fields make them vulnerable to winter damage. Growers east of the Cascades are concerned about the potential impact of Russian aphid on the crop. Washington's growers completed seeding by mid-November. The crop is in fair to good condition.

Many Michigan farmers seeded earlier than usually recommended hoping to avoid weather delays experienced the previous 2 years. The fall was very wet. Concern exists about how the early-seeded wheat will winter, however, condition ratings at freeze-up have 80 percent of the crop at good or better.

Illinois and Indiana growers employed favorable planting conditions last fall. Growth and development has been good; some Indiana fields show discoloration. Missouri farmers were able to seed nearly all intended acres. The Bootheel may end up with a little less than planned because of wetness.

September rain delayed Alabama seeding but provided needed moisture. Florida's crop is rated in good condition. Georgia seeding progress trailed average through most of October because of the late peanut harvest. Growers caught up in November; seeding was ahead of normal by December 18. The crop is in mostly good condition, with adequate soil moisture. Kentucky wheat growers also enjoyed adequate moisture for germination; crop conditions are generally good. Wet fields kept some intended acreage from getting seeded in Mississippi. Favorable growing conditions have South Carolina's crop rated fair to good.

New Jersey's crop is off to a good start. Conditions aided seeding of Wisconsin winter wheat; late September rains fostered growth. Some of the acreage increase is expected to go for spring forage.

Less snow cover exists on Colorado's wheat than in prior years, but weather conditions have been good since seeding. Kansas wheat growers started seeding on schedule last September under dry conditions and progressed slowly. Topsoil moisture improved with late September rain. This allowed seeding to move along ahead of schedule. Emergence was good; stands made excellent growth. As moisture levels have declined, condition ratings have dropped to mostly fair. Despite above normal temperatures, disease and insect problems have been far less than usual. Limited root development and less ground cover makes the crop susceptible to wind erosion and winter kill.

Seeded area is down sharply in eastern Montana, but the main central and southern growing areas are up from 1988. Very dry soils delayed North Dakota seeding; crop condition is rated very poor to fair. The dryness may have kept some intended fields from being seeded in South Dakota. Oklahoma's wheat needs moisture. Adequate moisture encouraged an early seeding start in the Texas Plains last August. Moisture became increasingly scarce through the fall; eventually the whole State was very dry. Many fields were dry planted in central and southern Texas. Grazing prospects are greatly reduced. Some fields will remain barren until enough moisture for germination arrives. Topsoil moisture was short over most of Wyoming at the end of August. This dryness, coupled with an effort by growers to seed later than usual to curtail aphid damage had progress 10 points behind average on September 1. Most acreage was seeded by mid-October; emergence reached 80 percent. The crop rated fair to good as it went into winter. Additional moisture will be needed. Aphid infestation has been reported in the wheat growing area.

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	AREA SEEDED 1/			
	CROP OF			1989
	1987	1988	1989	1988
	1,000 ACRES			PERCENT
ALA	250	270	350	130
ARIZ	45	36	28	78
ARK	930	1,120	1,300	116
CALIF	560	500	625	125
COLO	3,100	2,500	2,700	108
DEL	50	65	70	108
FLA	80	75	85	113
GA	550	575	700	122
IDAHO	860	820	880	107
ILL	1,100	1,300	1,600	123
IND	750	840	920	110
IOWA	90	60	100	167
KANS	10,700	10,200	12,400	122
KY	500	550	590	107
LA	240	300	350	117
MD	175	180	215	119
MICH	450	650	660	102
MINN	100	75	135	180
MISS	400	500	460	92
MO	900	1,650	2,050	124
MONT	2,300	2,450	2,400	98
NEBR	2,200	2,300	2,500	109
NEV	8	8	7	88
N J	30	35	32	91
N MEX	660	520	520	100
N Y	90	95	120	126
N C	490	510	680	133
N DAK	200	250	100	40
OHIO	850	1,000	1,230	123
OKLA	7,200	7,000	7,300	104
OREG	780	700	800	114
PA	190	175	220	126
S C	290	320	430	134
S DAK	1,700	1,700	1,600	94
TENN	440	530	530	100
TEX	6,800	6,300	6,800	108
UTAH	180	160	165	103
VA	275	230	250	109
WASH	1,900	1,850	2,100	114
W VA	13	11	14	127
WIS	85	140	200	143
WYO	300	250	240	96
U S	48,811	48,800	54,456	112

1/ TOTAL AREA SEEDED FOR ALL PURPOSES.

RYE: Area seeded for all purposes in 1989 is 2.22 million acres, down 9 percent from 1988. Acreage is down substantially in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Nebraska. North Dakota has the lowest rye planting since 1982. Georgia's seeding progressed normally throughout the fall and was nearing completion by early December.

RYE				
AREA SEEDED 1/				
STATE	CROP OF			1989
	1987	1988	1989	1988
	1,000 ACRES			PERCENT
COLO	18	18	25	139
DEL	20	18	17	94
GA	380	350	320	91
ILL	65	60	50	83
IND	40	50	55	110
IOWA	25	30	25	83
KANS	35	40	45	113
KY	50	45	55	122
MD	55	58	40	69
MICH	115	135	130	96
MINN	75	75	60	80
MO	15	25	25	100
NEBR	200	250	150	60
N J	55	60	58	97
N Y	90	100	80	80
N C	150	160	160	100
N DAK	175	130	70	54
OHIO	50	40	40	100
OKLA	175	150	150	100
OREG	20	15	12	80
PA	85	100	140	140
S C	90	75	90	120
S DAK	150	120	100	83
TEX	140	150	100	67
VA	200	150	150	100
WIS	25	40	70	175
U S	2,498	2,444	2,217	91

1/ TOTAL AREA SEEDED FOR ALL PURPOSES.

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